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on the prize medal by which the genius of the exhibitors is to be rewarded. Round the head of Prince Albert, to whose talent and moral courage we owe the Exposition of 1851, and addressed to us in his name, is the noble sentiment—"Dissociata in locis concordi Pace ligavi: What space has separated I have united in harmonious peace." This is to be our motto, and to realize it is to be our work. It will, indeed, be the noblest result of the Prince's labors, if they shall effect among nations what they have done among individuals, the removal of jealousies that are temporary, and the establishment of friendships that are enduring. The annual meetings of the scientific men of all nations have already taught us that personal communication, and the interchange of social kindness revive our better feelings, and soften the asperities of rival and conflicting interests. Nations are composed of individuals; and that kindness and humanity which adorn the single heart, cannot be real if they disappear in the united sentiment of nations. We cannot readily believe that nations which have embraced each other in social intercourse, and in the interchanges of professional knowledge, will recognise any other object of rivalry and ambition than a superiority in the arts of peace. It is not likely that men who have admired each other's genius, and have united in giving a just judgment on mere inventions, will ever again concur in referring questions of national honor to the arbitrament of the sword. If, in the material works, the most repulsive elements may be permanently compressed within their sphere of mutual attraction; if, in the world of instinct, natures the most ferocious may be softened, and even tamed, when driven into a common retreat by their deadliest foe—may we not expect, in the world of reason and faith, that men severed by national and personal enmities—who have been toiling under the same impulses and acting for the same end—who are standing in the porch of the same Hall of Judgment, and panting for the same eternal home—may we not expect that such men will never again consent to brandish the deadly culass, or throw the hostile spear? May we not regard it as certain that they will concur with us in exerting themselves to the utmost in effecting the entire abolition of war?

#### LETTERS OF ADHESION AND SYMPATHY.

Of these valuable documents, prepared with deliberation in the closet, and indicating pretty fairly the progress which the ideas of our cause are making among the class of highly cultivated and widely influential minds here represented, we give a few specimens in the form of extracts from their communications:

**ADDRESS FROM THE CITY OF SHEFFIELD, signed by their Mayor, THOMAS BURDETT TURTON.**—The Council declare their entire approbation of the fundamental principle of the Congress.—"That an appeal to arms for the purpose of effecting a settlement of differences between nations is a custom condemned alike by religion, reason, justice, humanity, and the interest of peoples, and that it is therefore the duty of the civilized world to adopt measures calculated to bring about the entire abolition of war."

Regarding war as one of the greatest curses of mankind, involving the most horrible crimes, and more ruinous to social happiness and prosperity than any other evil which afflicts the world, this Council regards with warmest satisfaction the courageous enterprizes of the Congress, and its constituents, in the promotion of peace. The Council cherishes the hope of the speedy coming of the time when war shall be no more, and when the benign principles of that religion which was ushered with proclamations of peace on earth and good will to men, shall hold universal and permanent sway.

The Council regards, with special interest, the auspicious circumstances

in which the Congress meets this year, when so many representatives of the human family, in its several nations, are drawn together by the exhibition of those arts which can never flourish but under peaceful influences, to prove in these expressive objects the blessings of mutual friendship and dependence, and the infinite superiority of such triumphs of artistic skill and industry over all the trophies of war.

In further testimony of their sympathy with the objects sought to be promoted by the Peace Congress, the Council have appointed Mr. Alderman Matthews, Mr. Councillor Solly, Mr. Councillor Waterhouse, and Mr. Councillor Oates, to attend the sittings of the Congress as the representatives of this Council.

FROM DUNFERMLINE.—We, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, would desire to express our abhorrence of war as a great public evil, and to rejoice in all measures calculated to effect its abolition.

We early witness with satisfaction the organization of your influential body, and we continue to regard its proceedings with the deepest interest. Your assembling in London, under present circumstances, cannot fail greatly to benefit and help forward the great cause you so warmly and disinterestedly seek to promote; and we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity it affords us to wish you all success, as well as to congratulate you on the marked effect your labors have already produced. The object you have in view is one worthy of your best exertions, and its attainment by the spread of friendly feeling among nations would be at once to dry up a source of the deepest misery to mankind, and to substitute in its place one of the greatest blessings.

THOMAS CARLYLE.—I fear I shall not be able to attend any of your meetings; but certainly I can at once avow, if indeed such an avowal on the part of any sound-minded man be not a superfluous one, that I altogether approve your object, heartily wish it entire success, and even hold myself bound to do, by all opportunities that are open to me, whatever I can towards forwarding the same. How otherwise? “If it be possible, as much as in you lies, study to live at peace with all men.” This, sure enough, is the perpetual law of every man, both in his individual and social capacity; nor in any capacity or character whatsoever is he permitted to neglect this law, but must follow it, and do what he can to see it followed. Clearly, beyond question, whatsoever be our theories about human nature, and its capabilities and outcomes, the *less* war and cutting of throats we have among us, it will be better for us all! One rejoices much to see, that immeasurable tendencies of this time are already pointing towards the results you aim at; that, to all appearance, as men no longer wear swords in the streets, so neither, by and by, will nations; that among nations, too, the sanguinary *ultima ratio* will, as it has done among individuals, become rarer and rarer; and the tragedy of fighting, if it can never altogether disappear, will reduce itself more and more strictly to a *minimum* in our affairs. Towards this result, as I said, all men are at all times bound to co-operate; and, indeed, consciously or unconsciously, every well-behaved person in this world may be said to be daily and hourly co-operating towards it—especially in these times of banking, railwaying, printing, and penny-posting; when every man’s traffickings and laborings, and whatever industry he honestly and not dishonestly follows, do all very directly tend, whether he knows it or not, towards this good object among others.

I will say further, what appears very evident to me, that if any body of citizens, from one, or especially from various countries, see good to meet together, and articulate, reiterate these or the like considerations, and strive to make them known and familiar, the world in general, so soon as it can

sum up the account, may rather hold itself indebted to them for so doing. They are in the happy case of giving some little furtherance to their cause by such meetings, and (what is somewhat peculiar) of not retarding it thereby on any side at all. If they be accused of doing little good, they can answer confidently, that the little good they do is quite unalloyed, that they do no evil whatever. The *evil* of their enterprise, if evil there be, is to themselves only; the good of it goes wholly to the world's account without any admixture of evil:—for which unalloyed benefit, however small it be, the world surely ought, as I now do, to thank them rather than otherwise.

One big battle saved in Europe will cover the expense of many meetings. How many meetings would one expedition to Russia cover the expense of! Truly, I wish you all the speed possible; well convinced that you will *not* too much extinguish the wrath that dwells as a natural element in all Adam's posterity.

COUNT PIERRE DIONYSIE DUMELLI, *President of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin.*—My unbounded admiration for the aims of the Society, the perfect accordance of my opinions with the principles proclaimed by the preceding Congresses, and, finally, the pleasure of finding myself united with so many celebrated and distinguished persons, would have made me desire to accept your kind invitation; but the prolonged session of the Parliament of this kingdom does not set me free; and the position which I occupy, as president of the Chamber of Deputies, renders it difficult for me so to dispose of my time, as to procure myself the honor and pleasure of being present at this Congress, where, nevertheless, I shall be with my whole heart.

BARTHOLEMY ST. HILAIRE, *Member of the French National Institute, and of the Chamber of Deputies.*—I fear that the labors of the National Assembly will detain me here at the moment when your Congress of Peace will open its sittings; but nothing less than this grave duty shall prevent me assisting at the demonstration you are preparing.

This year it will have more of importance, and more of publicity, than ever; for the universal exposition of industry is, for your noble projects, a providential occasion. It will be beautiful to see, not far from the Palace of Industry which assembles all the peoples of the earth in a rivalry altogether pacific, the promoters of the benevolent doctrines of peace; and I should have been happy to have been present at this doubly grand spectacle. God has rarely accorded to men such a good opportunity for good understanding, and I do not think that this century will present another such admirable coincidence.

But if I cannot respond in person to your honorable invitation, I pray you to believe that my heart will certainly be with you. Your efforts, so persevering and so generous, reveal to all friends of humanity a glimpse of a better future, and he surely must have a soul very obdurate, or very ignorant, who does not sympathize with you. The end you pursue is, unhappily, yet distant; but it is so much the more meritorious to set yourselves on the way; and posterity, which will profit by your labors, will one day do justice to you, for that you have not despaired of humanity. My prayers and my humble adhesion are offered for your aid, and none can be more sincere or more ardent.

M. CARNOT, *Member of the French National Assembly.*—If detained by my parliamentary duties, I am obliged to decline your invitation, it is not without a feeling of great regret; never did circumstances so solemn and so favorable to the success of the sacred enterprise you prosecute, surround your meeting. All the nations of the globe are at this moment represented in London by men devoted to labors which prosper only under the empire

of peace and union. What auditory could be better disposed to listen to you? From the bosom of that auditory, do not doubt it, there will emerge apostles who will go to every quarter of the earth, repeating your words, and propagating your thoughts.

Permit me to express my entire sympathy with your work. I have the profound conviction that the progress of liberty will render more and more rare those fratricidal conflicts which becloud history; and I offer my sincere prayers that the conquest of that liberty, by the peoples, which they do not yet enjoy, may not cost one drop of blood to humanity, or one tear to philanthropy.

*VICTOR DE TRACY, late Minister of Marine.* — I regret much that the state of my health, the necessity of my attention to public duties, and other circumstances of a private nature, will prevent the possibility of my accepting the invitation with which you have honored me. Believe me, Gentlemen, that I fully sympathize with your desire for the establishment of peace and harmony among the nations, for the realization of which you persevere with such ardent, constant and meritorious zeal. I think with you, that the accomplishment of your holy work will be wonderfully seconded by the great and entirely new spectacle in the history of the world, which Great Britain at this moment presents. She welcomes with the most noble and generous hospitality, not only the productions of human industry and intelligence, but the inhabitants of the entire world, who have contributed to create these wonders of labor and art, that they may contemplate and be inspired therein.

The *great fact*, this new event in history so *unprecedented*, seems to me to say to all men in the commanding voice of religion and good sense, — Behold, henceforward these are the only rivalries, the only wars permitted between brothers of all opinions, of all origins, of all colors. This lesson, striking as it is to the intelligence, and one might add to the common sense of all — will it be understood as it should be? That it may be, is my most ardent desire; and in this I am guided by the same principles which have carried me through the course of a humble, but already long public life. In conclusion, I pray that God may protect and guide you in your generous efforts, and that he may bless them with the success they so well merit.

*Dr. F. BODENSTEDT.* — I deeply regret not having it in my power to answer your kind letter in a better way than by these poor lines. Circumstances of a nature to be withheld from publicity, render it utterly impossible for me to leave my country this month, nay, this year at all. I address the present lines to you, not from my usual place of residence, but from Cassel, where some very afflicting family business has been detaining me this fortnight. The day after to-morrow I shall return to Bremen, in order to resume the editorship of the *Wesenzitung*, and to continue propagating, as far as I have it in my power, the great and sacred principles which now assemble beneath *one* roof, and under the most auspicious circumstances possible, thousands of venerable and distinguished men from all parts of the world.

So far from unloosing the sacred ties that have been uniting me to you ever since the first moment of our acquaintance, my dear and venerable friends, I here give public utterance once more to my sincere adhesion to the great cause of universal peace and brotherhood; and I solemnly declare, that I shall, with an ardent and religious zeal, continue to spread its knowledge and its benefits. At this very moment there is leaving the press a new poetical work of mine, the chief object of which is to preach the religion of peace and humanity on the principles which have given birth both to the present Congress, and to the grand demonstrations that have preceded it, and in which I had the honor to take my humble part. May heaven bless you, and make our cause prosper.

*GENERAL SUBERVIE, General of the French Army, and Member of the National Assembly.*—I regret exceedingly that my health does not permit me to repair to London to assist you in your labors. I associate myself, with all my heart, with all that shall be undertaken in order to discontinue a recourse to arms, which I consider as a state of barbarism, disastrous to the interests of the peoples, and contrary to the laws of humanity. Never was there a cause more holy; of all the scourges that can afflict the world, war is the most terrible. I have assisted at all the sanguinary dramas which desolated Europe for more than twenty years; and amid fields of battle, I have often reproached Providence for not arresting the effusion of the people's blood, the innocent victims of the passions and the ambition of those who call themselves the masters of our destiny.

*VICTOR HUGO, Member of the French National Assembly, and President of the Peace Congress at Paris in 1849.*—I write to you in the midst of our arduous struggles: imperative public duties retain me in Paris. You know what they are, and you will understand, certainly, why I cannot quit my post at such a moment even to join you. If we owe a debt to ideas, we owe the first debt to our country. It is for my country I am combatting now. It is also for ideas; for all ideas and all progress tend towards the one great fact which will invade the civilized world through the Republic; the Republic which will bring forth the United States of Europe, a universal federation, and consequently universal Peace. Our present struggles are fruitful; they will be productive of future good.

Allow me to terminate with this word; a word which is in my heart, and in yours, all of you, and in the heart of France too—

Glory and happiness to free England!

Express my regret to all our friends of the Peace Congress, and receive the fraternal expression of my cordiality.

*M. JAUP, President of the Peace Congress at Frankfort last year.*—I am extremely sorry that the bad state of my health will not allow me to undertake this journey, and to meet again all the worthy men to whom I am indebted for the heart-gladdening days of Frankfort. I beg you to be assured that I shall follow your important labor with the greatest possible interest. Heaven will give its blessings to these exertions; Truth will become more and more powerful; Public Opinion will one day declare itself in favor of the noble undertaking of the Friends of Peace; and if not we, at least our children or children's children will enjoy all the blessings which will flow from the universal and practical acknowledgment, that war is in opposition to the principles of religion and humanity."

Other documents, especially "a letter of sympathy and approval" from the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley, were received; but we have already occupied perhaps too much of our small space with these testimonials from men of distinction.

#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS.

These resolutions, though discussed on different days, and in every case adopted with entire unanimity, we publish here by themselves as embodying in one view the practical results to which the Congress came:—

The Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, assembled in London, July 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1851, considering that recourse to arms for the settlement of international disputes, is a custom condemned alike by Religion, Morality, Reason, and Humanity; and, believing that it is useful and necessary frequently to direct the attention both of Governments and Peo-